RICHARDIAD.

1914 A

SATIRE.

Translated from a Greek Fragment of Petronius Arbiter,

BY

THEODORUS GRATIAN.

With Notes Variorum.

Omne in præcipiti vitium stetit.

Juvenal.



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The RICHARDIAD.

(a) S AT AN's first-born, vers'd in his parent's skill, With mind corrupt, and vice-infected will, Hero in rapine, subtle in deceit,

Of evil studious, and in evil great,

(b) Constantly firm, unshaken, still the same.

Deaf to remorse, and lost to sense of shame,
I sing; fell suries, from your dens below,
Your snaky locks, and hissing horrors show,
And vice, (c) infernal goddess, hither rise,
While thy son's acts the shuddering world surprize,
Attend, while I the various scenes explore,
Tho' born in hell, of ill ye know not more.

In early years, when (d) inflinct shew'd the way, 'Ere dawning Reason shed her glimm'ring ray, 'Ere simulations artful veil began
To cloak his heart, and hide the real man,

Soon falshood seiz'd his early-tainted heart, With her came Fraud, each truth-detesting art;

(e) Falsbood,

(a) This Satire was written in the Reign of Nero, a Reign fo infamous for its enormous Vices, that it is no Wonder the Muse should dip her Pen in Gall; some Criticks have imagin'd the Picture was design'd for Nero, but as we find a Parallel made but in one Instance, I imagine the Satyrist lash'd at some Favourite who was so happy as to excel his Master.

Scriblerus.

That this is not Nero, but one of his Creatures described, a Manufcript that fell in my Hands has convinced me. Whatever of the private History this has informed me, I shall subjoin in the proper Places.

Bavius.

(b) Constantly firm. Steadiness is the Perfection of Virtue, and the Height of Vice, tho' some have thought it impossible that there could have been such a Character, I only appeal to daily Experience to convince the contrary.

Scriblerus.

(c) Infernal Goddess. I can't imagine why the Poet should make Vice an infernal Deity, there is not one that shines brighter, or whose Instuence is more universal in the upper World than hers.

Hoey.

(d) Instinct show'd. What Sect of Philosophers our Author was of, I must plainly confess I know not, nor do I really know of any who leave the Guidance of Childhood to Instinct; for what I know, he might have allowed not a Grain of Reason with great Propriety to such a Brute.

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(f) In bloom of youth, when most with daring claim. Pant in the course of honour and of same,
Fearless of danger, prodigal of life,
Impatient rush and court the glorious strife,
Or manly sports, for vig'rous prime are sound,
To tame the horse, or chace with (g) saithful hound,
And all the labours of the sunny field,
Brace strong their nerves, and (b) toil with pleasure yield: 30
In gen'rous minds, while glow heroick fires,
Lust join'd with rage his impious frame inspires,
Oft have the stars his riots view'd by night,
But hid in shame, and veil'd their modest light,
Base grov'ling joys he tastes without controul,
And with his body (i) taints th' afflicted Soul.

(k) With him Extortion joins and stalks in arms, And lawless Force the peaceful World alarms, Like some dire monster of infernal brood, He joys in slaughter and delights in blood.

Gladfome

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(e) Falshood. In the Original πανεργια Deceit, Craftines; by Falshood I fancy the Poet means lying, which generally in evil-disposed Children is the predominant Vice; those, whose Actions have exalted them to the Gallows, generally in their Lamentations own this the grand Foundation to their succeeding Wickedness.

Dr. Winstanly.

(f) In bloom. Far from shewing an Emulation among his equals in their honourable Pursuits, this Youth gave himself up to Debauchery and Riot, to support which he prey'd upon others, and as the Poet handsomly expresses, turn'd a publick Nuisance, a Robber.

Bavius.

(g) The like Expression in Horace, seu cerva canibus visa fidelibus.

(h) And Toil. Studio fallente laborem in the fame Poet. Scrib.

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(i) Taints th' afflicted Soul. So runs a Line in Juvenal. Atque affrigit bumi divina particulam aura, Scriblerus.

(k) I can't but think this Description of a bloody, cowardly Villain lively enough, to wait for Darkness to perpetrate his cruel Purpose, and that with Joy bespeaks a Mind willing to enter upon any Wickedness, but a weak dastarly Resolution.

Dr. Winstanly,

Gladsome as he when Phabe hid her ray,
And darkness lead the strangers steps astray,
Eager of plunder quit his secret nest,
And plunge the murd'ring poignard in his breast;
With sons of Ravage, rapine-loving band,
He rag'd unpunish'd thro' the groaning land.
Like storms by angry Jove on mortals sent,
Lest tracts of desolation as he went.

(1) But Ate faw, and bound in iron chain Th' infulting terrors of the trembling plain; Tho' crimes her Vengeance often feem t'evade, Deeper it strikes the longer 'tis delay'd. Then for his fins gap'd wide the op'ning grave, And nought from death, impending death cou'd fave; Then (m) felf-tormented, rack'd with black despair, Ran thro' his curdling veins a chilling fear; How start the wicked from their fate when nigh! None but the brave, the good, can dare to die. He calls on (n) Perfidy to lend her aid, Quick at his call ascends the hell-born maid. Prepares her Wiles, difplays her dark deceit, Shields off the blow, and turns th' intended fate : For him, his flaves in torture gasp their breath, And (o) curse his falshood 'midst the pangs of death. Unhappy

(1) Some have taken Ate to represent Justice, others to be a Fury baunting the Guilty, my Opinion is that by arm which in the Greek figuises a Fault, is meant the Punishment consequent to their Guilt.

This unhappy Youth after a course of Lewdness and Riot, finding he could not long support it, turn'd Robber, after a short Reign Justice overtook him, when by an unheard of Persidy, he evaded the Punishment, by turning it on two of his Accompliess, who, as the History informs me, were his Slaves whose too strict Obedience to his Service was rewarded by a Death he ought to have preserved them from, much less bring on them.

Bavius.

(m) Self tormented. Let the Villain escape the bolt of Justice ever so long, he is not without his Tormentors, nemo se quoque fugit, Conscience is never idle, and is the more terrible, as inseparable. Scrib.

(n) He calls on Perfidy. Throughout this Poem 'tis observable that every Vice is a Personage, this adds to the energy of the Performance, as it makes it more lively.

Dicksonides.

(o) My ingenious Friend Colley Cibber, has had an Eye to this, if we can

Thus,

can suppose him so much vers'd in the Writings of the Ancients, in introducing his Richard, venting Imprecations with his last Breath.

(p) Nor in fuch Breast. After this piece of compleat Villany, our Hero made his Addresses to a Lady, who unhappily, little suspecting his Treachery, marryed him; as Interest was his aim, he no sooner possessed himself of her Fortune, but he endeavoured by ill usage to get rid of her; the unhappy Lady after many Years of Pain and Grief, fell a Victim to his Rage.

Bavius.

(q) The Paradise of Love. Very fine, if Love has a Paradise 'tis a Fool's one, and I believe it the ease of more than this Lady's, to have rais'd in Imagination a pleasant Scene, and have met with Disappointment; Pleasure is always greater in Prospect, than in Enjoyment. Hoey.

(r) The Tyrant. Nothing can express the Savage Cruelty of a Tyrant better than by painting him delighting to persecute one whose Beauty and whose love might and ought to soften him, this divests him of all Humanity, and ranks him with the most Savage Brutes. Dicksonides,

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Oppression and injustice join their force, Combine their rage and fwell his rapid course, With these the wish'd-for (u) height of vice he climbs, 95 And heaps th' o'erflowing measure of his crimes. (w) An impious parent, by his lewdness won, With unrelenting rage denies his fon, An only fon far from his care conveys, And to his luft the infant boy betrays: 100 Oft the blake winds have roar'd around his head, And the rough skies their stormy horrors shed, His tender limbs have born the winter's fnows, And felt the flames, where scorching Sirius glows, Oft has he known foul hunger's pinching fmart, While his full grief weigh'd down his drooping heart. But innocence and patience leave their skies, And to his aid bid (x) white-rob'd Hope arise, Her flatt'ring prospects check his rising tears, Allay his grief, and quell his bufy fears: IIO Ev'n

of Cruelty which could not have been equali'd but by putting his Mother to Death.

(t) To murder two. The Original express says he did murder them, αμφοινδε είου ἀπηυρα, he depriv'd them both of Life, but as we don't find that the History mentions the Death of both his Wives, the Translator has taken the Liberty to render it that he strove to murder them.

After the Death of his first Wife, my Manuscript informs me he marryed again, nor do I find that he behaved with greater lenity, however, as it makes no mention of her Death, I shall believe the Poet transgress'd on Truth.

Bawius.

(u) Height. How prettily have these lines enlarged on the Motto prefixed by the Translator; whoever has read my Works may observe a good deal of this Imitation.

Dr. Winstanly.

(w) An impious Parent. This indeed is Wickedness in his most daring Attempts. An elder Brother of our Hero, who by his Birth-right enjoyed the Honour and Estate the other envy'd, had after many Years marriage a Son, but by the Perswasion of a favourite Harlot was induc'd to expose to want and ruin his only Child.

Bassius.

(x) White-rob'd Hope. Well may his Hope be clad in white, when grounded on Innocence.

E'vn (y) death was mov'd in pity to his woe, Rose up in arms, and struck the parent low: Now (z) with the cause fled all his cares away. And dawning joy shot forth a lively ray, Dark gloomy thoughts invade his foul no more, And (a) his joys heighten from the ills he bore. (b) The fon of Vice now rifes up again, Designs new mischief, nor designs in vain, Boldly, when honour's glitt'ring charms invite, He rushes out in arms, and conquers right, Nor could the hapless youth refift the blow, He dream'd of happiness, and wak'd in woe: (c) Thus, when the angry heav'ns with roaring found Diffolve in rain, and drown the nether ground, Should chance the fun with watry splendour rife, The lonely trav'ller hopes for milder skies, When, lo! a cloud obscures the day again, And louder storms rage thro' the smoaking plain. (d) Banish'd by force, the youth views distant lands, Sees (e) funs unknown, and India's burning fands, (f) A painful life he wastes in flavish chains, While in his spoils th' exulting tyrant reigns, Terrors, always mention'd as inexorable, feel Compassion! Scriblerus. (x) With the Cause. Sometime after the cruel Parent dyed; and the

(y) Ev'n Death. How poet cal it is to make the obdurate King of

young wrong'd Boy feem'd to have a prospect of Relief, as it was his right to inherit his Father's Title and Estate, when lo! this usurping Tyrant interven'd, strip'd him of his Right, and made him suffer the rudest effect of unrelenting Violence.

(a) His Joys beighten. Horum meminisse juvabit Pain is the Sauce to Pleasure, and we find the greater Relish in it, as we have been longer depriv'd of it, as absence in Lovers always fans the Flame.

(b) The Son of Vice. Vide the Records of Bellsbazar Kapha, who wrote of these times.

(c) Thus, when the angry. This Simile is very well adapted to the Case, the Youth had gone through severe Hardships, had born a Storm of Affliction, the Death of his Father seem'd to flatter him with a little eale, a Promise of Sun shine, when the Usurper step'd between, blasted his Hopes, and exposed him to greater Calamities.

(d) Banish'd by force. The Usurper having seiz'd the Youth's right, to confirm himself in the Enjoyment of it, seiz'd his Person, and fent him as a Slave to Banishment; 'tis a Wonder, he did not imbrue his Hands in his Blood, and thus compleat the horrid Scene. Bav.

(e) Suns unknown. This alludes to an Expression in Horace, Terras alio fole calentes. Scriblerus.

(f) Vide the Records of Belfbazzar Kapba.

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Bavias.

When justice for thy crimes to death shall call, Contemn'd, abhor'd, unpity'd, thou shalt fall, (i) No Friend to thee his last devoirs shall pay, No (i) bard shall sing thy elegiack lay.

(g) How should I have been pleased that the Poet had lived to see the Completion of his Wishes: The History acquaints us, that after several Years associating Perils and Hardships, this Youth after a most providential Manner destroyed the Usurper, and recovered his Right, but for this, and several other Particulars, consult Kapba. Bavius.

(h) And be a racking Hell. This alludes to a beautiful Sentence in Juvenal, Prima est bæc ultio, quod se Judice nemo nocens absolvitur.

(i) No Friend. How melancholy a Scene must Death exhibit, when no friend strives to diminish his Terrors, if this stands good in the general, how much more frightning to the Wicked. Dr. Winsta.

(k) No Bard. Various have been the Conjectures of the Criticks concerning the Poet's meaning in this Place, some have taken it to mean nothing but the Roman VALE, others with more Reason a Funeral Ode made by some Friend, some of which we find in Horace, let the judicious Reader decide.

Scribberus.

I know not if it was cultomary among the Romans to have Speeches and Ballads at the Execution of their Criminals, if it was, I should imagine from the foregoing Lines, that he alludes to them.

Dr. Winstands.

By the many histus's in this Satire, 'tis thought the Poet mention'd many other Facts of the same Nature, but from what have been related the few, we may venture to title his subject the compleated Hero in Wickedness perhaps the World ever produced. Scriblerus.